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3235-0123 **Expires:** August 31, 2020 Estimated average burden

hours per response..... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER

8-51605

FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

01/01/19	AND ENDING	12/31/19
MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
ISTRANT IDENTI	FICATION	
e Securities, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
NESS: (Do not use P.C	D. Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
Palmetto Park Ro	ad #310	
(No. and Street)		
FL		33433
(State)		(Zip Code)
RSON TO CONTACT	IN REGARD TO THIS RE	PORT
		(Area Code – Telephone Number)
DUNTANT IDENT	IFICATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	<u> </u>	
nose opinion is containe	ed in this Report*	
Name – if individual, state le	ast, first, middle name)	
Denver	CO	80237
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
	SEC Mail Prope	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **
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d States of any of its p		
	STRANT IDENTI Se Securities, Inc. NESS: (Do not use P.C. Palmetto Park Ro (No. and Street) FL (State) RSON TO CONTACT: DUNTANT IDENT nose opinion is contained Name – if individual, state is Denver (City)	MM/DD/YY ISTRANT IDENTIFICATION Securities, Inc. NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) Palmetto Park Road #310 (No. and Street) FL (State) RSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS RE DUNTANT IDENTIFICATION nose opinion is contained in this Report* Name – if individual, state last, first, middle name) Denver CO

^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι,	Megan K. Deihl		, swear (or affirm)	that, to the best of
my knowledge	e and belief the accompanying finan View	icial statement and su Trade Securities, Inc		the firm of , as
of	December 31	, 20 <u>19</u> , a	re true and correct. I further sw	ear (or affirm) that
	ompany nor any partner, proprietor, ely as that of a customer, except as for		rector has any proprietary intere	est in any account

		_ (Mean K On	M
	LISA CIERVO COMMISSION # GG 913866 XPIRES: January 17, 2024	<u> </u>	Signatura CFO/FINOP Title	
Bond	Notary Public Underwitters Notary Public	aer)	THE TOTAL TOTAL	
(a) Facin (b) States (c) States	contains (check all applicable boxe g Page. ment of Financial Condition. ment of Income (Loss) or, if there is mprehensive Income (as defined in	other comprehensive	e income in the period(s) present	ted, a Statement
(d) States (e) States (f) States	ment of Changes in Financial Condi ment of Changes in Stockholders' E ment of Changes in Liabilities Subo outation of Net Capital.	tion. quity or Partners' or S	Sole Proprietors' Capital.	
(h) Comp (i) Inform (j) A Red	outation for Determination of Reservention Relating to the Possession of conciliation, including appropriate exputation for Determination of the Re	r Control Requiremen xplanation of the Com	its Under Rule 15c3-3. Iputation of Net Capital Under Ru	ale 15c3-1 and the
(k) A Re	conciliation between the audited and			
(l) An O (m) A cop	olidation. Path or Affirmation. By of the SIPC Supplemental Report Port describing any material inadequa	i.		

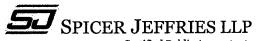
^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

<u>VIEWTRADE SECURITIES, INC.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2019</u>

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT**.

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Certified Public Accountants

4601 DTC BOULEVARD • SUITE 700 DENVER, COLORADO 80237 TELEPHONE: (303) 753-1959 FAX: (303) 753-0338 www.spicerjeffries.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of ViewTrade Securities, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of ViewTrade Securities, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2001.

Denver, Colorado February 19, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,334,086
Receivables:	,	
Due from clearing firms		1,314,876
Other receivables	1	335,842
Due from related parties (Note 3)		4,079,288
Deposits with vendors		10,000
Prepaid expenses		32,843
Software license, net of \$1,395,833 of amortization		354,167
Right-of-use asset, net (Note 3)		349,335
Other assets		22,798
Total assets	\$	10,833,235
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabities	\$	333,668
Compensation accrual		582,245
Due to clearing broker		10,209
Deferred revenue		313,287
Operating lease liability (Note 3)		346,051
Deposit		125,000
Total liabilities		1,710,460
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3 and 6)		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY: (Note 5)		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000 shares authorized;		1
100 shares issued and outstanding		1 022 200
Additional paid-in capital		1,932,299
Retained earnings		7,190,475
Total shareholder's equity		9,122,775
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	<u>\$</u>	10,833,235

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

ViewTrade Securities, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Delaware in May 2000. The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ViewTrade Holding Corporation ("VTH").

Clearing Agreement

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k) (2) (ii) and Rule 15c3-3(k) (2) (i), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmation and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self-Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Revenue recognition

The Company records proprietary transaction, commission revenue and related expenses on a trade date basis. Securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis and related charges in fair value are reflected in income.

Investment banking fees include fees arising from securities offerings and private placements in which the Company acts as an agent. Investment banking fees are recorded on the completion date of the securities offering. Other revenue is recognized when earned.

Depreciation

The Company provides for depreciation of furniture, equipment and software on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the related assets ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with its parent and provides for income taxes as if the Company filed separately. The Company, however, does not file consolidated for state income tax purposes. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Classification Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Income Taxes."

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes (concluded)

Under the asset and liability method of ASC Topic 740-10, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences or benefits attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. The Company is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2016. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Valuation of Securities

The Company values its securities using Account Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" (ASC 820). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Valuation of Securities (continued)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction.

To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold, not yet purchased that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over the counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies required the fair value be within the bid-ask range, the Company's policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price these securities are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Certain amounts have been reclassed to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Software License

On July 1, 2014, the Company entered into a software licensing agreement with its parent company for a seven-year, non-exclusive agreement for the use of the proprietary trading software owned by ViewTrade Holdings Corp. The Company paid \$1,750,000 and is amortizing this straight-line over seven years. The license has accumulated amortization of \$1,395,833 and the Company recorded \$250,000 of amortization during the year as part of its communications and data processing expense.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months and disclosing key information about leasing transactions. Leases are classified as either operating or financing, with such classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842) – Targeted Improvements, which provided an optional transition method to apply the new lease requirements through a cumulative-effect adjustment in the period of adoption.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-02 in the first quarter of 2019 using the optional transition method and elected certain practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance, which, among other things, allowed the Company to not reassess prior conclusions related to contracts containing leases or lease classification. The adoption primarily affected the balance sheet through the recognition of \$349,335 of right-of-use assets and \$346,051 of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

The adoption did not have a significant impact on our results of operations or cash flows. See Note 3 for further discussion of the effects of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 and the associated disclosures.

Upon commencement of a lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability for the present value of the lease payments not yet paid, discounted using an interest rate that represents the ability to borrow on a collateralized basis over a period that approximates the lease term. The Company also recognizes a lease asset, which represents our right to control the use of the underlying property, plant or equipment, at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for prepayments and initial direct costs.

The Company subsequently recognizes the cost of operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and any variable lease costs, which represent amounts owed to the lessor that are not fixed per the terms of the contract, are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Any costs included in our lease arrangements that are not directly related to the leased assets, such as maintenance charges, are included as part of the lease costs. Leases with an initial term of one year or less are considered short-term leases and are not recognized as lease assets and liabilities. We also recognize the cost of such short-term leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying agreement.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2019.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Imputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2019	
Investments in securities, at fair value	<u>\$</u> 22,798	<u>s</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 22,798	

The Company did not have any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 3 - LEASES

The components of lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Operating lease costs:	
Amortization of lease liability	\$ 50,832
Interest on operating lease liabilties	5,567
Total operating lease costs	\$ 56,399

Supplemental statement of financial condition at December 31, 2019 relating to leases were as follows:

Operating leases:

Operating leases:		
Assets:		
Right-of-use assets		396,883
Accumulated amotization		(47,548)
Right-of-use assets, net	\$	349,335
Liabilties:		
Operating lease liability	\$	346,051
Weighted-average remaining lease term	4.25 years	
Weighted-average discount rate		2.65%

Maturities of lease liabilities at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount	
2020	\$	81,265
2021		82,703
2022		86,214
2023		88,800
2024		27,605
Total lease payments		366,587
Less: imputed interest	<u></u>	(20,536)
	\$	346,051

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition, at December 31, 2019, the Company had receivables from its parent of \$2,883,282 and to a sister company of \$1,196,006. The receivables are non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded an income tax provision resulting from income recorded on a separate company basis. The recorded income tax provision of \$ \$526,563, and reflects the 21% income tax rate combined with the state income taxes at their prevailing statutory rates.

NOTE 6 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2019, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$4,303,391 and \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 0.24 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in business as a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company is a retail brokerage house and deals primarily in equity securities which it buys and sells on behalf of its customers on a fully disclosed basis, and for itself in its own trading activities.

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities ("clients") through its clearing brokers involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

The Company is involved in various disputes arising in the normal course of business, some of which are indeterminable in amount. Management, after review and discussion with counsel, believes the Company has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself in these matters, but it is not feasible to predict the final outcome at the present time.

In the Company's trading activities, the Company has acquired securities for its own account and may incur losses if the market value of these securities declines subsequent to December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(concluded)

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, due from clearing brokers, due from related parties, other receivables, net software license, other assets, accounts payable and accrued commissions and payroll are carried at amounts that approximate fair value, due to the short-term nature of the instruments. Securities owned are valued at fair value using quoted market prices.

The Company has deposits in banks in excess of the federally insured amount of \$4,084,086 which is subject to loss should the bank cease business.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: August 31, 2020
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hours per response.....12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-51605

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/19	_AND ENDING	12/31/19
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REGI	STRANT IDENTIFICA	ATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: ViewTrade	Securities, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box	: No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
7280 West	Palmetto Park Road #3	310	
	(No. and Street)		
Boca Raton	FL	3	33433
(City)	(State)	(2	Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PER	SON TO CONTACT IN RE	GARD TO THIS REP	ORT
			(Area Code – Telephone Number
B. ACCO	UNTANT IDENTIFIC	ATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT when Spicer Jeffries LLP	ose opinion is contained in t	his Report*	
(1	Name – if individual, state last, firs	t, middle name)	
4601 DTC Boulevard, Suite 700	Denver	CO	80237
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:		SEC Mail	Processing
Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant	. ,	MAR I	n onen
Accountant not resident in Unite	d States or any of its possess	ions. Washin	gton, DC
	OR OFFICIAL USE ON	LY	aron, DC

^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι,	Megan K. Deihl	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledg		ent and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of	December 31 , 20°	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
	company nor any partner, proprietor, principal of ely as that of a customer, except as follows:	fficer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
EX	LISA CIERVO COMMISSION # GG 913866 (PIRES: January 17, 2024 d Thru Notary Public Underwriters	Signature CFO/FINOP Title
	Notary Public	
(a) Facing (b) State (c) State of Color (d) State (e) State (f) State	ement of Financial Condition.	artners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
☐ (h) Com ☐ (i) Infoi ☐ (j) A Re	iputation for Determination of Reserve Require rmation Relating to the Possession or Control R	equirements Under Rule 15c3-3. of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
(k) A Recons (l) An C (m) A co	econciliation between the audited and unaudited solidation. Oath or Affirmation. The popy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	I Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous aud

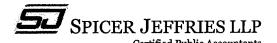
^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

VIEWTRADE SECURITIES, INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT**.

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4601 DTC BOULEVARD • SUITE 700

DENVER, COLORADO 80237 TELEPHONE: (303) 753-1959 FAX: (303) 753-0338 www.spicerieffries.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of ViewTrade Securities, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of ViewTrade Securities, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2001.

Denver, Colorado February 19, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,334,086
Receivables:		1 214 976
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Right-of-use asset, net (Note 3) Other assets		22,798
Other assets	*	22,750
Total assets	\$	10,833,235
10tai asseis	-	10,000,200
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	•	
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabities	\$	333,668
Compensation accrual		582,245
Due to clearing broker		10,209
Deferred revenue		313,287
Operating lease liability (Note 3)		346,051
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Deposit		
Total liabilities		1,710,460
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3 and 6)		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY: (Note 5)		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000 shares authorized;		. 1
100 shares issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital		1,932,299
Retained earnings		7,190,475
rominot outilizo		
Total shareholder's equity		9,122,775
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$	10,833,235

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

ViewTrade Securities, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Delaware in May 2000. The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ViewTrade Holding Corporation ("VTH").

Clearing Agreement

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k) (2) (ii) and Rule 15c3-3(k) (2) (i), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmation and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self-Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Revenue recognition

The Company records proprietary transaction, commission revenue and related expenses on a trade date basis. Securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis and related charges in fair value are reflected in income.

Investment banking fees include fees arising from securities offerings and private placements in which the Company acts as an agent. Investment banking fees are recorded on the completion date of the securities offering. Other revenue is recognized when earned.

Depreciation

The Company provides for depreciation of furniture, equipment and software on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the related assets ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with its parent and provides for income taxes as if the Company filed separately. The Company, however, does not file consolidated for state income tax purposes. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Classification Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Income Taxes."

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes (concluded)

Under the asset and liability method of ASC Topic 740-10, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences or benefits attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. The Company is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2016. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Valuation of Securities

The Company values its securities using Account Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" (ASC 820). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Valuation of Securities (continued)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction.

To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold, not yet purchased that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over the counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies required the fair value be within the bid-ask range, the Company's policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price these securities are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Certain amounts have been reclassed to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Software License

On July 1, 2014, the Company entered into a software licensing agreement with its parent company for a seven- year, non-exclusive agreement for the use of the proprietary trading software owned by ViewTrade Holdings Corp. The Company paid \$1,750,000 and is amortizing this straight-line over seven years. The license has accumulated amortization of \$1,395,833 and the Company recorded \$250,000 of amortization during the year as part of its communications and data processing expense.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months and disclosing key information about leasing transactions. Leases are classified as either operating or financing, with such classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842) – Targeted Improvements, which provided an optional transition method to apply the new lease requirements through a cumulative-effect adjustment in the period of adoption.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-02 in the first quarter of 2019 using the optional transition method and elected certain practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance, which, among other things, allowed the Company to not reassess prior conclusions related to contracts containing leases or lease classification. The adoption primarily affected the balance sheet through the recognition of \$349,335 of right-of-use assets and \$346,051 of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

The adoption did not have a significant impact on our results of operations or cash flows. See Note 3 for further discussion of the effects of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 and the associated disclosures.

Upon commencement of a lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability for the present value of the lease payments not yet paid, discounted using an interest rate that represents the ability to borrow on a collateralized basis over a period that approximates the lease term. The Company also recognizes a lease asset, which represents our right to control the use of the underlying property, plant or equipment, at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for prepayments and initial direct costs.

The Company subsequently recognizes the cost of operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and any variable lease costs, which represent amounts owed to the lessor that are not fixed per the terms of the contract, are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Any costs included in our lease arrangements that are not directly related to the leased assets, such as maintenance charges, are included as part of the lease costs. Leases with an initial term of one year or less are considered short-term leases and are not recognized as lease assets and liabilities. We also recognize the cost of such short-term leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying agreement.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2019.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Imputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Lével 3	Balance as of December 31, 2019
Investments in securities, at fair value	\$ 22,798	<u>s -</u>	<u> </u>	\$ 22,798

The Company did not have any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 3 - LEASES

The components of lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Total operating lease costs	\$ 56,399
Interest on operating lease liabilties	5,567
Amortization of lease liability	\$ 50,832
Operating lease costs:	

Supplemental statement of financial condition at December 31, 2019 relating to leases were as follows:

Operating le	eases:
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Assets:			
Right-of-use assets		396,883	
Accumulated amotization		(47,548)	
Right-of-use assets, net	<u>\$</u>	349,335	
Liabilties:			
Operating lease liability	\$	346,051	
Weighted-average remaining lease term	4	1.25 years	
Weighted-average discount rate		2.65%	

Maturities of lease liabilities at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount	
2020	\$	81,265
2021		82,703
2022		86,214
2023		88,800
2024		27,605
Total lease payments		366,587
Less: imputed interest		(20,536)
	\$	346,051

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition, at December 31, 2019, the Company had receivables from its parent of \$2,883,282 and to a sister company of \$1,196,006. The receivables are non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded an income tax provision resulting from income recorded on a separate company basis. The recorded income tax provision of \$ \$526,563, and reflects the 21% income tax rate combined with the state income taxes at their prevailing statutory rates.

NOTE 6 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2019, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$4,303,391 and \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 0.24 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in business as a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company is a retail brokerage house and deals primarily in equity securities which it buys and sells on behalf of its customers on a fully disclosed basis, and for itself in its own trading activities.

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities ("clients") through its clearing brokers involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

The Company is involved in various disputes arising in the normal course of business, some of which are indeterminable in amount. Management, after review and discussion with counsel, believes the Company has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself in these matters, but it is not feasible to predict the final outcome at the present time.

In the Company's trading activities, the Company has acquired securities for its own account and may incur losses if the market value of these securities declines subsequent to December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(concluded)

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, due from clearing brokers, due from related parties, other receivables, net software license, other assets, accounts payable and accrued commissions and payroll are carried at amounts that approximate fair value, due to the short-term nature of the instruments. Securities owned are valued at fair value using quoted market prices.

The Company has deposits in banks in excess of the federally insured amount of \$4,084,086 which is subject to loss should the bank cease business.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.